

The Virginia Citizen.

DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

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W. McDONALD LEE, EDITOR.

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OUR TICKET.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

FOR PRESIDENT:

ALTON B. PARKER,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

HENRY G. DAVIS,

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:

W. A. JONES,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Friday, August 12, 1904.

The Moscow Gazette urges the Russian Commanders in the Far East not to give any quarter to the Japanese in battle. "Our great General Suworoff," says the Gazette, "when he fought the order to give no quarter to his troops. This, which is not cruelty or barbarism, was a necessity, and now necessity forces us in this war with a half savage, barbarous nation to adhere to Suworoff's rule in our war with Japan. We are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and then leave it to hide in the bush. It must be destroyed, and we must do this in the present instance, without considering whether England and a cosmopolitan plutocracy object. We cannot burden ourselves with thousands of Japanese prisoners, who spread diphtheria, typhus and cholera among the Russian people. Perhaps, according to humanitarian principles, it would be wise to give no quarter, but, nevertheless, 'No quarter and no prisoners' should be our motto."

The foregoing is an item sent among war news from Moscow. It is astounding that any newspaper, be it in a civilized or semi-barbarous country or not (for a newspaper embodies within itself civilization), should advocate such blood-thirsty policies. The Russians of 1799, under the crazy Paul, and the Empress mother's favorite, Suworoff (or "Sawaroff" more accepted), mongrelized and Russianized, were only half civilized, and such inhuman practices were condoned. But that a leading Russian paper should in this 20th century urge such barbarities is astounding, to say the least. It simply emphasizes current reports that the Japanese, just emerging from barbarism, are more entitled to position among enlightened nations than the brutal Slav, that centuries cannot tame. The slur in the above at the Japs as being half savage becomes ridiculous in the light of what follows.

WE SHOULD like to see a proposed ruling of the U. S. Postoffice department put into effect—allowing postmasters to open letters on which no stamps have been placed, to learn the name of the writer and avoid sending the letter to the dead letter office. But better still, we should like to see our people "get a move on" themselves and keep abreast of the times by using printed stationery. Thousands of letters annually are sent to the dead letter office because of careless or ignorant directing. The most careful and methodical business men now and then have letters returned them because of insufficient address, but such men always have their stationery with return address on it, and they never lose letters. So that it is not the business world that suffers most from the tons of unclaimed or misdirected matter that annually finds its way to the dead letter office. It is the man or woman of ordinary affairs, too close or too thoughtless to have printed envelopes and paper that is the greatest sufferer. With nearly printed stationery, almost as cheap from the printer as from the paper mills, there is no excuse for even obscure and retiring persons, if they write at all, having envelopes and paper with name and address printed thereon.

IN ORDER to deter people as much as possible from carrying concealed weapons, Police Justice Crutcheff, of Richmond, raised the punishment to \$1,000 fine and thirty days in jail. Something of this sort will soon have to be adopted in the country as well as in the cities. The law against "toing weapons" is a dead letter. It is not enforced except now and then when a plug-ugly does some damage with his shooting iron, and, unable to fasten a merited punishment upon him he is sent to a pitance for carrying concealed weapons. Let us not forget the ounce of preventive.

"Those who can live on spring chickens, fish and soft crabs seem to have the best of it during a meat strike," says the Baltimore Herald. "Those who can afford to do so always have the best of it this time of year, meat strike or no meat strike," adds an exchange. And that's of Tidewater Virginia—that is, our readers; not the editor. He is a collector of Customs—not a farmer, fisher or oysterman—and crop collections are a little shy just at this season.

Dr. J. W. BOWDIN, chairman of the Virginia Fisheries Commission, says that the trouble between Virginia and Maryland as to the oyster beds will never be settled so long as Virginia has the advantage. Virginia has it now, he says, because, while the Maryland oyster tongs have the right to tong the neutral waters of the Potomac river two weeks before the Virginia tongs, the latter have complete control of Tangier sound, which is a great advantage. As we understand it this advantage in Tangier Sound is by law and all other processes of reasoning rightfully ours. The Potomac is neutral ground, as Dr. Bowdin says. Would it not, then, be fair to give Virginians an equal chance in that river? While through out this State a lengthening of the tonging season might be detrimental there could be no harm in opening the Potomac two weeks earlier to get upon an equal footing with the Marylanders.

With Judge Alton B. Parker as our standard bearer we may look forward to victory if every member of the party does his share. Parker and Trautveller versus Roosevelt and Taft. Roosevelt would catch and hold the attention and confidence of the people—Augusta, Ga. Chronicle.

Just as alliterative would be Parker and Prosperity versus Roosevelt and Ruin, and this is the way the leading businessmen and financiers of New York feel, if we are to believe their talk.

TRAIN CRASHES THROUGH BRIDGE.

The Missouri Pacific flyer crashed through a bridge over a creek near Eden, Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Monday night. A cloudburst had filled the creek, and water was flowing over the trestle when the train started across. The bridge went down under the weight of the train and baggage car, and the smoker and chair car were precipitated into the torrent. The engine got almost across, but fell back into the water.

There were more than 100 on the ill-fated train, and only about two dozen survivors have been accounted for. With the breaking of day, the full horror of the scene, which was concealed to a great degree by the mantle of darkness, became apparent. Wreckage was visible in all directions, dead bodies being seen here and there in the piles of debris from the cars, driftwood and mud.

The rains had been severe, but the officials did not apprehend any danger at Dry Creek, as a recent inspection showed that the bridge was in fine condition. When Superintendent Bowler of the Pueblo division was notified from Union station by passengers who had escaped and who had walked through the blinding rain to the nearest telegraph station, he immediately sent a party to the wreck. The engineers and men on the train were taken to St. Louis for internment. George Graham Vest was trained from infancy for public service and for more than forty years has been conspicuous in public life. With the passing of Senator Vest, the great goes out of public life the last surviving member of the Confederacy States Senate. Mr. Vest was one of the comparatively few men who had the distinction of serving in the Congresses of two nations which have never found room together on this broad earth.

Friends of Senator Martin are pleased at the selection of that gentleman by National Chairman Taggart to be the only member from the South on his executive and advisory committee. Several remarked last night that the selection showed the estimate of Senator Martin entertained by the national Democracy, and added the prediction that his counsel would prove valuable to the chairman in the prosecution of the campaign. Many urged him for chairman, but it is said that he did not desire to undertake such heavy work Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, as a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee is the right man in the right place. He will give a good account of himself and his services to the party will be most valuable. —Times-Dispatch.

MISS GOLDIE Jeffries, of Richmond, is visiting friends and relatives in this village.

MISS Hattie Jones, of Fredericksburg, saved in the village last Tuesday night. She is spending the week at Marvin Grove camp.

Quite a number of people of this village went to Wharton camp Sunday on the "Greyhound." On account of the storm Sunday night they had to remain at the camp all night and camp on the Potomac Monday morning.

MISS Levia Fidler is home again, after a visit to friends in Charlottesville and Fredericksburg.

MISS Eva Lewis returned home Saturday night from Charlottesville, where she has been attending the School of Method.

Messrs. Mitchell Mesley, Peyton Fidler, Clarence Smith and Albert Harris spent a few days at Wharton Grove last week.

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Adolphus Davis is having a dwelling house erected on his father's farm. J. W. Luttrell and W. B. Cook are doing the work.

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SCHOOL GIRL.

JUDGE PARKER ACCEPTS.

Strong Speech of Acceptance.—Would Not Accept a Second Term.

Special to the VIRGINIA CITIZEN, via Baltimore Wednesday night.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Alton Brooks Parker, after his afternoon formally notified of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party.

Accompanied by other prominent Democrats, a committee of one from each State and Territory, appointed by a recent Convention in St. Louis, came to Esopus today on the steamboat Sagamore, from New York, and took part in the exercises. The party numbered more than 500. The programme of notification was a simple one. Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, chairman of the committee, addressed the candidate, and handed him a written notification, signed individually by the members of the committee. Judge Parker responded with a speech, which was the first since his nomination, and is of the greatest importance, because it declares his views on the great public questions before the country in this campaign.

He accepts the St. Louis platform, but reiterated the gold-standard idea. He denounces militarism, conquest and executive usurpation of power, and scores the Republican tariff and the policy in the Philippines. Already showing himself a remarkable man he closes his speech of acceptance with a positive statement that if elected he would not accept a renomination, and the country at large believes what he says.

VITAL POINTS OF HIS SPEECH.

"After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, . . . the Convention reiterated its determination that should be the basis of the policy of the party in the present contest. This . . . I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that can be conferred upon me."

"It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have wielded powers not belonging to them."

"Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property, or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine."

"There are but two powers in government—one the power of the sword, the other the power of the law."

"The present tariff law is unjust."

POLITICAL.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson declares that there is no truth in the report that he and Lieutenant-Governor Willard are going to pool issues. —Times-Dispatch.

After a long illness, former United States Senator, George Graham Vest died Tuesday morning at Sweet Springs, Mo. The remains were taken to St. Louis for internment. George Graham Vest was trained from infancy for public service and for more than forty years has been conspicuous in public life. With the passing of Senator Vest, the great goes out of public life the last surviving member of the Confederacy States Senate. Mr. Vest was one of the comparatively few men who had the distinction of serving in the Congresses of two nations which have never found room together on this broad earth.

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SCHOOL GIRL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

"I do not know if we shall ever see each other again. My own decision, orders or no, is, however, made. My life is given to Russia. I shall happen, I do not surrender. For Arthur shall be my tomb," writes General Stoessel, Russian commander at Port Arthur, in a letter to a friend in St. Petersburg.

It is believed that the fire from the Japanese batteries will compel the Russian fleet to leave the harbor and accept battle from Admiral Togo. It is becoming proverbial that the Japanese infantry will go anywhere and will refuse to retire, no matter how great their losses may be.

It is believed that Port Arthur could have been taken before this time with a heavy sacrifice of life, but it is evident that the military leaders are working to effect the reduction and capture the fortress with the minimum loss of life. There will be no charge of a massed infantry until the artillery has finished the task of silencing the Russian guns. A story is current to the effect that the Emperor has expressed the wish that the capture should be effected with the smallest possible sacrifice of life by the use of precision taken by the Japanese in approaching the Russian defenses and the extensive use of the larger engines of war with which to clear the way.

From indications Russian military circles are preoccupied with the possibility that the Chinese fleet may appear in Mongolia forms part of the Japanese plan. The feeling is that if Gen. Kuropatkin, after a series of battles, should find himself headed off by the Japanese at Liao-yang, the only line of retreat would be through Mongolia. "Who," said a superior Russian officer, "can foresee what will take place then?" Gen. Kuropatkin, hemmed in North, East and South cannot retreat Westward because of Chinese neutral territory. To cross it with armed forces, even retreating, would be an act of war against China.

All eyes are now turned toward Liao Yang, where it is evident the fate of Kuropatkin's army will be decided in the next few days. All the news received from the Far East points to the conclusion that the Japanese line is steadily tightening, with Kuropatkin's base at Liao Yang as the central point. Oku has swung his army to the west at Hai Cheng, with the evident intention of striking the northern military road at Port Arthur, and still further circumventing Kuropatkin's movements south of Liao Yang. Nodzu's army is closely following the Russians in their retreat from Hai Cheng.

It must now be a race between Kuropatkin, the one hand and Nodzu and Oku, the other, to get the former to get to the north and force his way beyond Kuroki before the other Japanese columns can come up with him, and the latter to hang close to his rear that they can close in when he strikes Kuroki. Upon the result of this race depends the fate of Kuropatkin's army. It is no safety for him south of Harbin and may be not there. With the capture of New Chwang, the Japanese have attained the object of their campaign, and after they have either crushed Kuropatkin completely or sent him retreating south to Harbin, they can well afford to go on to the offensive for the remainder of the war—that is, with the exception of pushing the siege of Port Arthur to a conclusion and taking Vladivostok. They will then have all they have been fighting for.

DESTROYERS IN ACTION.

Admiral Togo reports that at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers Akabono and Oboro encountered the entrance of Port Arthur. While they were engaged in this work, 14 Russian torpedo-boat destroyers rushed out of the port.

When the Russian boats came within range of the Japanese boats, they opened fire, going west, three east and seven south. The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, while they were engaged in this work, 14 Russian torpedo-boat destroyers rushed out of the port.

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ON PORT ARTHUR.

There are also reports of a naval battle 20 miles from Chefoo.

WEEK'S DOINGS WITH ARMY IN NORTH.

In upper Manchuria, the long look for decisive battle still hangs, but in a recent action of the Japanese advance on Mukden, it is impossible to see how the Russians can afford to wait any longer before making an effort to break through to the north, if they do not intend to give the Japanese an opportunity to mass such a force north of Liao-yang that their retreat will be entirely cut off.

It is now estimated that the Russians lost 2,000 men in the fighting at Simoucheng. The Japanese captured 6 guns, 570 shells, a quantity of stores and 35 prisoners. A detachment of the Russian Medical Corps, which was captured by the Japanese, was returned to the Russian lines. The Japanese casualties amounted to 800 men, including 8 officers killed and 24 officers wounded.

The Japanese are simultaneously advancing on Mukden and Liangyang, threatening General Kuropatkin's rear. Another column from Liangyang is marching to flank Liangyang from the westward. This column includes 10,000 Chinese natives of the island of Formosa, which China ceded to Japan at the close of the war of 1894-1895.

It is reported in military circles that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is marching with troops from the direction of Vladivostok to create a diversion in the rear of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, with the object of relieving Gen. Kuropatkin's force.

A sensational feature occurred at Chobaido pass. A Japanese brigade raced with two Russian regiments for the possession of a summit commanding the Russian flank. The Japanese fired as they ascended, dislodging the Russians from the rocks and killing or wounding 1,000 in a few minutes. The Japanese sustained 12 casualties.

LAWYERS MEET.

The Virginia Bar Association in session at Hot Springs, Va., last week, elected the following officers: President, Alfred P. Thom, of Norfolk; Vice-President, E. P. Buford, of Lawrenceville; O. D. Batchelor, of Newport News; S. V. Fulkerson, of Bristol; W. B. Richards, of Front Royal; and Judge J. B. McCabe, of Warrenton. Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Mason, of Richmond. Members of Executive Committee—Martin P. Burks, of Lexington, and N. C. Mason, of Lynchburg.

Delegates to American Bar Association—Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg; and R. Carter Scott and L. L. Lewis, of Richmond. Alternates—Judge Theodore Garnett, of Norfolk; W. B. Richards, of Front Royal; and E. K. Thompson, of Newport News.

The following prominent lawyers were appointed on standing committees for the ensuing year:

Committee—Frank L. Crocker, of Staunton; L. J. Smith, of Heathsville; J. Boyd Sears, of Mathews. Presentments—F. G. Newhall, of Irvington.

International Arbitration—H. St. G. Tucker, of Lexington; W. A. Jones, of Warsaw; A. C. Braxton, of Staunton; L. J. Smith, of Heathsville; J. Boyd Sears, of Mathews. Presentments—F. G. Newhall, of Irvington.

The Times-Dispatch reporter gleaned the following political points while touching elbows with the bar. It is believed that Attorney-General Johnson will not have opposition for re-nomination next year. It is said that Hon. Samuel Williams, of Wythe, who was spoken of as a candidate, has decided that he will not make the race.

Representative Swanson is as busy as a man could be in a crowd of this size, talking to his friends from various parts of the State and learning the lay of the land political. He is, if possible, more confident than ever that he will be the nominee for Governor. Mr. Swanson will leave Friday and go to Washington. On Saturday he will attend the Confederate reunion at Strasburg, where he will be the orator of the day. There will be several other speakers, including Governor Montague and Lieutenant-Governor Willard.

Representative William A. Jones is not well, though not seriously sick. He suffers from his old enemy, which he is trying to rout by means of the hot baths. He was here some time before the convention assembled, and will probably stay some days after it adjourns.

Great regret is expressed at the absence of Senator Daniel, who had to fill an engagement to speak in Franklin county.

The absence of Senator Martin is also regretted, and is unaccounted for so far as his friends are concerned, as it was understood a few days ago that he would be in attendance.

Governor Montague is also one of the absentees to the disappointment of larger friends who are here. Perhaps there is no man more missed than Hon. John Goode, who is largely absent from a convention of the association. He is at Crockett Springs recovering from his recent illness.

BEANE'S HOTEL, Marvin Grove Camp.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF MARVIN GROVE CAMP, WILL BE HELD, BEGINNING

Friday, August 5th, TO CONTINUE TEN DAYS.

I WILL ENDEAVOR TO FURNISH GOOD MEALS AND GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS. FOR TERMS, ETC., ADDRESS

W. G. BEANE, Miskimon, - - - Virginia.

Keep Your Horse

And Buggy at Marvin Grove, so that driving may be added to the encampment pleasures.

AUGUST 5th to 15th, inclusive, I will conduct both lectures at this pleasant religious resort. Parties met at any of the Hapshannock or Potomac wharves if notified. R. B. BROWN, Brown's Store, Va.

LEROY L. LELAND,

The Gun Man.

Buy your guns and shooting outfit here and you are sure to get suited. And you positively pay no more than from a Catalogue or Hardware House. It will pay you to bear this in mind.

20 W. PRATT ST.,

BETWEEN CHARLES & HANOVER.

CLUB REPAIRABLE Fish and Crab House, E. W. ALBAUGH & SON, 324 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. (Chests of this make and others on hand.)

HENRY MURR'S

CELEBRATED

BALTIMORE ICE CREAM,

MANUFACTURED AT

429 HANOVER

521 S. CHARLES STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Attention is called to Henry Murr's Ice Cream. He is one of the oldest and most successful ice cream makers in Baltimore. He uses nothing but the purest cream, and his ice cream is always kept up to a high degree of excellence. All orders met with prompt attention.

CARTER, OWENS & HEINEMAN.

A CARD.

We beg to inform our friends and customers that we have removed our office and salesrooms to No. 516, 518 and 520 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, where we will be glad to have you call and see us. We solicit your orders, and can give them prompt attention.

CARTER, OWENS & HEINEMAN.

Established 1850.

EDWARD AKERS' SON,

6 & S. Pratt St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Wholesale and Retail

Watches, Diamonds, Silverware,

Clocks and Optical Goods.

Watches from \$1.35 up.
Solid Gold Gilt Buttons, \$2.50.
Solid Gold Pins, \$1.00.
Solid Silver Pins, \$1.00.
Best Alarm Clocks, \$2.00 up.